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# The role of parents in teenagers' independent decisionmaking

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#### ABSTRACT

This article provides an overview of the role of parents and parenting methods in teenager independent decision-making in the family, and provides relevant conclusions.

**Keywords:** teenager, independent decision making, parenting methods.

#### 1. INTRODUCTION

Raising a teenager is a complex process that depends on the family. When parents bring up a perfect person, they instill in him such qualities as devotion to the motherland, patriotism, devotion, preservation of ancestral heritage, homeland, preservation of identity and independence. Raising children who are perfect, healthy, spiritually alert, deep-thinking, able to protect themselves from external evil forces is important not only for the family, but also for the future of our country.

The Holy Qur'an and the Hadith, which are the holy books of Islam, also contain valuable insights into the upbringing of young people, morality, conscience, faith and belief.

Here are some examples from the collection of hadiths:

"In addition to honoring your children, improve their morals" /hadith 38/; "No father can inherit more from his child than manners," /hadith 136/[1].

The examples given show that religious sources also consider the sanctity of the family, the duties and responsibilities of parents to the family, and the duties of the parents to a child and, in turn, the child's responsibilities to the parents. Teenagers depend on their parents and their upbringing for independent decision-making and the development of common sense.

There are five major types of family upbringing. These are: authoritarian, democratic, liberal, disorderly, and guardianship.

# 1-AUTHORITARIAN (FAMILY BASED ON NON-VERBAL OBEDIENCE)

Parents convey all instructions to teenagers in a clear, sharp tone. They also use harsh language, such as threats and strict prohibitions against teenagers. One of the main goals of parents is to make their own judgments, no matter what. Parents' speech is always clear and fluent. It is purely subjective for parents to praise or punish or criticize their children, depending on the parents' mood and personal attitude towards the teenager. Teenagers' wishes, opinions, and interests are rarely taken into account, and in most cases such wishes or instructions are limited or dissatisfied by directly relating to intimidation, discrimination, or moral punishment. Of course, this situation has a negative effect on the psyche of teenagers. As a result of low self-esteem, they begin to underestimate themselves. Insecure and weak teenagers, on the other hand, do not always listen to their parents and make their own decisions.

## 2-DEMOCRATIC (BASED ON DEMOCRACY, SEEN IN DEMOCRACY)

On the contrary, parents of this style are in favor of giving teenagers independence. They take into account the personal abilities of their children. Teenagers are not commanded. Parents' speech is simple, always calm, quiet, friendly and friendly. In the family, the opinions of teenagers are always taken into account. Parents are involved in the independent decision-making process of adolescents. Parents support teenagers in their first steps into a new independent life. Parents ask their children to be polite and try to help them. Parents are required to be strict, and teenagers are required to be honest and clean.

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## 3- LIBERAL

When parents have to interact with teenagers, they are always polite and try not to violate the rules of etiquette, but never argue with them. When there is a conflict in the family with teenagers, parents do not directly interfere in the process, leaving the last word to their children. Teenagers are given the freedom to think and make independent decisions by their parents. Teenagers obey their parents. As they grow older, teenagers tend to ignore the interests of others and are afraid to take responsibility. Teenagers find it difficult to find their place in society if their parents lose control of their upbringing.

## **4-DISORDERLY (CONFUSING UPBRINGING)**

In this upbringing, there are conflicts, contradictions and disagreements between teenagers and their parents. Teenagers often do things that upset their parents. Adolescents experience low self-esteem, aggression, and lack of self-control. When adolescents' self-esteem declines, self-control and a sense of responsibility are discussed in this way.

#### 5-GUARDIANSHIP (PAYING CLOSE ATTENTION TO TEENAGERS)

Always be there for the teenagers, instead of solving problems that may occur, this method is suitable for parents mothers focus on the upbringing of adolescents, restricting their independent actions, in which way parents worry that something may be happening to the adolescent. However, while the guardianship method places a lot of emphasis on the interests of teenagers, on the other hand, their late entry into society is a bit of a concern for parents.

In particular, the problem of parental institutions and their methods of child rearing has been noted in the works of a number of Russian researchers (A.E. Lichko, 1979; A.A. Bodalev, A.A. Stolin, 1989; E.G. Eidemiller, I.I. Yustitsky, 1999). The most important qualities of parenting include, first of all, the effort, time and attention spent on protection or parenting, the level of satisfaction of the child's various needs, the level of discipline requirements, and the system of prohibitions or sanctions used to curb the child's behavior [; 3]. E.G Eidemiller and V.Yustitsky focused on the factors of parental upbringing, especially in adolescents, who were denied the formation of personality:

#### **EQUALITY**

Parents spend a lot of time, energy and attention on the upbringing of their children, their upbringing is the most important task in their lives. Another important factor is to meet the normative needs of teenagers, that is, parents caress their children.

Hyperprotection is when parents pay too much attention to their children, which is reflected in their lack of energy, time and attention to their children's upbringing. For both mother and father, parenting becomes a part of life, meaning that parents pay too much attention to teenagers, taking an interest in their interests, dreams, thoughts, and activities. Parents try to satisfy all the wishes and needs of the child blindly, without criticism and consideration.

Hyperprotection, which takes precedence over care, involves parents paying attention to their child by controlling his or her every move and behavior, rather than pampering him or her. Therefore, in this method of upbringing, there are many prohibitions and restrictions ("Do not touch this!", "it is impossible!"). A child who grows up in such an environment usually cannot be an independent thinker, an independent decision maker, but grows up to be a little angry, dissatisfied with many things, because he is under constant control, watching all the instructions of others: he cannot prepare lessons without his mother, he cannot go out without his father, he becomes accustomed to the interference of adults in all his work.

Liberty hyperprotection - parents try to free teenagers from hardships, allow them to do what they want, love them too much, and try to protect them. Even admiring their small accomplishments, they also demand that others enjoy it in the same way. The result of such an upbringing is to bring about greater equality in teenagers, who rely on their own strengths.

The predominant hyperprotection is a high level of parental demands on the adolescent, but little attention is paid to his or her original desires and needs. Sometimes the child under the supervision is given requirements and tasks that contradict his age, mental or physical abilities. As a result, teenagers are afraid to act independently and make independent decisions.

Emotional rejection is when parents raise their children in such a way that a teenager is constantly reminded that parents have their own worries, that they are overburdened, and that their lives would be

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different when they do not this child. As a result of decreasing self-confidence among teenagers can make it difficult for them to make independent decisions.

High moral responsibility - parents expect honesty and order from teenagers, and solidarity from their loved ones, and are afraid of offending them.

Cruelty is like an emotional rejection at first glance, but it is more obvious and painful. Violence can be in the form of direct beatings, insults, discrimination, or complete indifference to the child's needs, such as not noticing his or her presence. In such cases, teens try to get rid of parental pressure no matter what. Teenagers raised in such a family live in obedience to parental judgement, and adults are unaware that this can have serious consequences in the future, and this method seems to be effective for parents. Techniques such as guilt and guilt punishment play a leading role in the behavior of teenagers, and as a result, they also learn to constantly look for culprits in the future. Teenagers convicted of such punishments become increasingly aggressive, trying to take their pain away from some object (from youngers, strangers). It can also affect teens' ability to make independent decisions.

Hyperprotection - parents do not have enough time to deal with children and communicate with them. Parents leave their children completely out of control, indifferent to their fate, do not care, do not worry about the future of teenagers. Teens raised in such a family realize that they are unnecessary, that they are superfluous in the family. Teenagers who are dissatisfied with their material and spiritual needs from an early age often do not have a clear idea of their future life, they feel insecure about themselves and their achievements, and they can have problems in independent decision-making.

## 2. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, as a result of the underestimation of teenagers by their parents, they have problems with their spiritual needs and emotional relationships with adults. Teenagers' self-esteem and self-confidence are important. They look for ways to dispel misconceptions about themselves and feel the need for parental support in making the decisions they need. Parents need to teach teenagers to make their own decisions and learn from their mistakes. Teenagers learn not only from their successes, but also to work on their mistakes, to draw conclusions. They also need to be taught by their parents that they can find the right solution in the future.

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